

INCOMING AIRGRAM

Department of State

ACTION COPY

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CLASSIFICATION

DATE SENT: 5 MAR 60
RECD:

FROM: AmEmbassy BONN 1960 MAR 8 AM 11/10
TO: Secretary of State

NO: G-471
RPTD TO: US Mission BERLIN G-18
AmEmbassy PARIS G-25
AmEmbassy CONAKRY G-1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

3-8-60
MAR 7 3 41 PM '60

Major part of March 4 Federal press conference devoted to Guinean accusations against FedRep for supporting French development atomic bomb. Government spokesman said German UN observer had just sent text March 2 Sekou Toure note to UN Secretary General. Therein Toure claims FedRep participated in development French nuclear bomb and German soldiers fight in Algeria with Foreign Legion uniforms. Charge was characterized as preposterous, incredible defamation of FedRep which was freely invented. Federal Government rejected slander sharply. Was regretted this monstrous charge came from a state with which FedRep maintains good relations. Government here reserves right to take steps at UN and with Guinea Embassy in Paris. Spokesman replied matter had not been discussed during Toure's December visit Bonn, which would offer opportunity set record straight. Spokesman also noted GDR delegation had recently been in Guinea and charges were similar to those in Pankov propaganda. Spokesman said good will mission planning to go Conakry soon in connection implementation general agreement already reached on development aid. He did not wish comment whether plan would be carried out but said there certainly some connection between Toure's accusatory note and sending good will delegation.

DOWLING

AUTH:POL - Harry H. Schwartz

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority UNDC49613
By TJ NARA Date 219 99

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AIR POUCH PRIORITY		CONFIDENTIAL (Security Classification)		DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE	
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH					
FROM :	Ambembassy CONAKRY		210	DESP. NO.	MAR 8 1960
TO :	THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.			DATE	March 7, 1960
REF :					
For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D	DEPT. N F O	KHA 2 INC 8 TO 4 EUS 5 ICA 11 CIA - 10 NSIA - 10 AND 4 ARMY - 4 DIA 3		

SUBJECT: Ambassador Schroeder called to Bonn for consultation

SUMMARY: Ambassador SCHROEDER fears that his Government intends to break off diplomatic relations with Guinea, because Guinea is reported to have recognized the German Democratic Republic.

(ROR file 3/17/60 - TA@ (AFS))

Ambassador Herbert Schroeder, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Guinea, visited the Embassy Residence three times yesterday (Sunday, March 6), and I went once to his Residence in the face of developments that started with a radio broadcast and ended with a summoning telegram.

The West German Ambassador had been informed by an officer of his Embassy about a broadcast emanating from Germany which stated that the recognition of the German Democratic Republic by Guinea had resulted in the recall of the West German Ambassador. Startled by this news which he was hearing for the first time, Ambassador Schroeder turned on his radio and heard a similar broadcast in French (from an undisclosed station).

Embarrassed by a lack of ready cash because of the precipitous closing of banks in Conakry (separate despatch to follow), confronted by the inability to communicate with his Government because his Embassy had no account at the local telegraph office, the Ambassador sought the help of the American Embassy to send a message to Bonn. It was agreed that his Embassy would send the message provided it was sent through the American Embassy in Bonn. It was finally not necessary to take this measure, as the German Embassy finally succeeded in getting the message through the usual channels.

The subject of the recognition of the East German Government has been a constant source of discussion and concern for the West German Embassy, but Ambassador Schroeder thought that the matter had been settled once and for all on December 26, 1959. At that time the Ambassador had been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and told that President Toure felt that the time had come to recognize the German Democratic Republic. This step would have to be taken if Guinea were to be consistent with its policy of recognizing all nations which would respect her dignity and independence. It was pointed out to Ambassador Schroeder that his own country had already made an exception of the Soviet Union, and Guinea could see no reason why it should not be able to recognize both German Governments. Ambassador Schroeder explained that Russia was one of the four occupying powers in Germany. He stated further that his own Government would certainly withdraw if

JHMorrow:gr

REPORTER

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662A.70B/3-760

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Page 2 of 3
Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 210
From Conakry

Guinea recognized the East German Government. The problem seemingly was settled at this point and the Guinea Government dropped the matter.

Ambassador Schroeder contacted the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sunday morning, March 6, and was able to talk to DIALLO Alpha, Secretary General. The Secretary was non-committal and said that he would have to await a communique from the Guinea Government. In a private conversation Ambassador Schroeder revealed to the Secretary General that he was being called back to Bonn, and that the matter was viewed serious enough to warrant breaking off diplomatic relations. The Secretary General remained unmoved. He said that President Toure was not in Conakry, and that even though he would return the next day (Monday), he had a heavy schedule. He agreed to try to find an appointment time for the Ambassador.

Ambassador Schroeder went to see a neighbor, BARRY Ibrahima, new Minister of Justice, and asked Barry for a possible explanation. Barry pointed out that the West German Republic had made already one exception with Moscow which recognized both German Republics. Barry said that inasmuch as Guinea was one of the most important independent nations in Africa, it could see no reason why Bonn should not grant it the same privilege as that enjoyed by Moscow.

While admitting that Sekou Toure has reiterated constantly his statement about recognizing all nations that will respect the dignity and sovereignty of Guinea, Ambassador Schroeder feels that Toure and the Guinea Government have deceived him personally as well as his Government. The Ambassador said that as late as last week when he protested to the Guinea Government about the false charges concerning the collaboration between his Government and France in the Sahara bomb test, he had received no inkling in the apologetic reply from Toure that would indicate the imminent recognition of the rival Government.

Ambassador Schroeder, who leaves Conakry tonight, could foresee no course for his Government other than breaking off relations. He regretted that the West had done so little in Guinea, and had moved with such slowness. He said that he would express this regret in Bonn. He said that some large scale action by the West would be the only thing that could forestall the almost complete envelopment of Guinea. He regretted to be leaving the field of battle at a most crucial moment, but his Government had threatened previously to follow this course of action if Guinea recognized East Germany. The Ambassador conceded that his country had been able to accomplish very little in Guinea, and would probably not be greatly missed except for psychological reasons and for purposes of keeping the appearance of a united front.

COMMENT: Ambassador Schroeder feels that he will not be allowed to return to Guinea.

It should be pointed out that up to the time of the writing of this despatch, Ambassador Schroeder has received no official word from the Guinea Government

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Page 3 of 3
Encl. No. _____
Disp. No. 210
From Conakry

itself as to whether or not it has actually recognized the East German Government.
Up to this point, the Ambassador has been acting upon word received from Germany alone.

John H. Morrow
John H. Morrow

Department pass London, Paris, Bonn, Moscow, Berlin

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By JD NARA Date 219 99

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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39

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Classification

1960 MAR 14 AM 7 15

Control: 7378

Rec'd: MARCH 10, 1960

2:45 P.M.

FROM: BERLIN -- CORRECTED COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 720. MARCH 10, 5 P.M.

SENT DEPARTMENT 720, BONN624, REPEATED INFORMATION CONAKRY,
LONDON, PARIS, MOSCOW, ACCRA UNNUMBERED

JOINT STATE/USIA MESSAGE

EAST BERLIN PRESS (MARCH 10) RE GUINEA

NEUE ZEIT LED WITH FEDGOV'S DECISION AUTHORIZING FOREIGN
MINISTER BRENTANO TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH
GUINEA UNLESS ASSURANCES RE NON-RECOGNITION RECEIVED FROM
GOG SHORTLY. TOP HEADLINES "BONN ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL
GUINEA," "AFTER FURIOUS DEFAMATION CAMPAIGN NEW ULTIMATUM." OTHER
PAPERS ALSO REPORTED "BONN ULTIMATUM TO GUINEA" AND ALL PAPERS
FRONT-PAGED "AMBASSADOR CONTE'S VISIT WITH ULBRICHT."
REPORTS CITED SED CHIEF AS COMMENTING, "BONN'S EXCITED
REACTIONS" AND "OUTBREAKS OF HATE" ARE REMINISCENT OF
"OLD COLONIAL METHODS OF GERMAN IMPERIALISTS." PAPERS
ALSO REPORTED VOLKSKAMMER PRESIDENT DIECKMAN HAD RECEIVED
LETTER FROM "DIALLO SAIFOULAYE, PRESIDENT GUINEA NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY," WHICH STATED STANDPOINT OF EAST GERMAN PARLIAMENT
RE DISARMAMENT, COEXISTENCE, AND NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTS WAS
"IDENTICAL" WITH VIEWS REPUBLIC OF GUINEA.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND FRONT-PAGED BRIEF WEST GERMAN "THREATS".
SAME PAPER EDITORIALY RIDICULED ADENAUER CABINET FOR ITS
"POLITICAL BLINDNESS" AND "INDESCRIBABLE STUPIDITY" AND COMMENTED,
"BONN HAS OBVIOUSLY FAILED TO NOTE THAT AGE OF ULTIMATUMS
IS OVER. DOES BONN THINK IT CAN HURT GUINEA BY BREAKING
OFF RELATIONS? THAT'S RIDICULOUS. GUINEA CAN LIVE VERY
WELL WITHOUT BONN AND THE DEMOCRATIC GUINEAN STATE WILL STILL
EXIST WHEN ADENAUER GOVERNMENT IS JUST DARK SPOT IN GERMAN
HISTORY."

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Correction made by RM/R

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By V/H NAFA Date 2-22-89

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FROM: BERLIN

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 720, MARCH 10, 5 PM

Control: 7378

Rec'd: MARCH 10, 1960

2:45 PM

SENT DEPARTMENT 720, BONN 624, REPEATED INFORMATION CONAKRY, LONDON, PARIS, MOSCOW, ACCRA UNNUMBERED.

JOINT STATE/USIA MESSAGE

EAST BERLIN PRESS (MARCH 10) RE GUINEA

NEUE ZEIT LED WITH BREXIT'S DECISION AUTHORIZING FOREIGN MINISTER BRENTANO TO BREAK OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GUINEA UNLESS ASSURANCES RE NON-RECOGNITION RECEIVED FROM GOG SHORTLY. TOP HEADLINES "BONN ATTEMPTS TO BLACKMAIL GUINEA," "AFTER FURIOUS DEMANDATION CAMPAIGN NEW ULTIMATUM." OTHER PAPERS ALSO REPORTED "BONN ULTIMATUM TO CONGO AND ALL PAPERS FRONT-PAGE." AMBASSADOR CONTE'S VISIT WITH DEBRIGHT. REPORTS CITED CHIEF AS COMMENTING, "BONN'S EXCITED REACTIONS AND "OUTBREAKS OF HATE" ARE REMINISCENT OF "OLD COLONIAL METHODS OF GERMAN IMPERIALISTS." PAPERS ALSO REPORTED VOLKSKAMMER PRESIDENT DIECKMANN HAD RECEIVED LETTER FROM "DIALLO SAIFOULAYE, PRESIDENT GUINEA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY," WHICH STATED STANDPOINT OF EAST GERMAN (#) WEST GERMAN "THREATS". SAME PAPER EDITORIALY RIDICULED ADENAUER CABINET FOR ITS "POLITICAL BLINDNESS" AND "INDESCRIBABLE STUPIDITY" AND COMMENTED, "BONN HAS OBVIOUSLY FAILED TO NOTE THAT AGE OF ULTIMATUMS IS OVER. DOES BONN THINK IT CAN HURT GUINEA BY BREAKING OFF RELATIONS? THAT'S RIDICULOUS. GUINEA CAN LIVE VERY WELL WITHOUT BONN AND THE DEMOCRATIC GUINEAN STATE WILL STILL EXIST WHEN ADENAUER GOVERNMENT IS JUST DARK SPOT IN GERMAN HISTORY."

LIGHTNER

HC/

(#) OMISSION. CORRECTION TO FOLLOW.

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NAFA Date 2-22-89

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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37-W

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Classification

Control: 11172

AF

Rec'd: MARCH 16, 1960
9:39 AM

Info

FROM: BONN

TO: Secretary of State

SS

NO: 1776, MARCH 16, 1 PM

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PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 1776, REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY PARIS 22,
LONDON 451, BERLIN 623, PRIORITY CONAKRY 9REFS: A. BONN'S 1768 TO DEPT
B. CONAKRY TEL 13, SENT DEPT 348, PARIS 61, BERLIN 9,
LONDON 16

SUBJECT: FEDREP RELATIONS - GUINEA

AS INDICATED REFTEL (A), FEDREP DECISION REGARDING FUTURE RELATIONS GUINEA DUE TODAY. SOME PARTS FONOFF AND ECONMI: APPEAR FAVOR CONTINUING ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL RELATIONS IF GUINEANS' STATEMENT AFFORDS SLIGHTEST BASIS FOR MAINTAINING THEM. IF GUINEANS HAVE UNEQUIVOCALLY RECOGNIZED SOVIET ZONE, THEN FONOFF EXPECTED BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

IN SUCH EVENT QUESTION ECONOMIC RELATIONS NOT CLEAR. CHANCELLOR KNOWN FAVOR BREAKING OFF ALL RELATIONS IF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED. ECONMIN, ON OTHER HAND, FEELS THAT ECONOMIC RELATIONS SHOULD BE MAINTAINED EVEN IN ABSENCE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AND CONDUCTED IN MANNER SIMILAR TO ARRANGEMENTS WITH YUGOSLAVIA. SOME FONOFF OFFICIALS ALSO APPEAR LEANING IN THIS DIRECTION.

IN 1958 AND 1959, FEDREP TRADE WITH GUINEA AMOUNTED APPROX DM 4.5 MILLION GERMAN EXPORTS AND DM 2.5 MILLION GERMAN IMPORT FROM GUINEA. FEDREP HAD HOPES BRINGING THIS TRADE INTO BALANCE BY INCREASING IMPORTS BAUXITE, ALUMINA AND IRON ORE. SOME GERMAN FIRMS APPARENTLY INTERESTED THESE PROJECTS. FEDREP HAD ALSO ENDEAVORED STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC RELATIONS DURING

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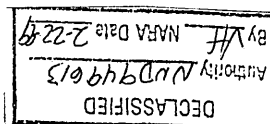
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1030 MAR 16 PM 12 28

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-2- 1776, MARCH 16, 1 PM FROM BONN

COURSE VISITS GUINEAN MINECON.

FEDREP WAS ON VERGE OF SENDING GOODWILL MISSION TO GUINEA WHEN SURPRISING ANNOUNCEMENT GUINEAN RECOGNITION SOVIET ZONE WAS RECEIVED. THIS MISSION IMMEDIATELY CANCELLED. TWO REMAINING MISSIONS, ONE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND OTHER MISSION TO DISCUSS TRADE RELATIONS HELD IN ABEYANCE. MINECON BELIEVES MISSIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT AS SOON AS SITUATION IS CLARIFIED. FONOFF VIEW DOES NOT COINCIDE WITH VIEW MINECON ON MAINTAINING ALTHOUGH APPEARS BE SOME SENTIMENT IN FAVOR CONTINUING COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BUT PERHAPS REDUCING OR ELIMINATING TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

IN VIEW APPARENT LACK DEFINITIVE FEDREP POLICY RE ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH GUINEA, EMBASSY WOULD APPRECIATE INSTRUCTIONS SOONEST POSITION TO TAKE IN DISCUSSING QUESTION WITH FEDREP OFFICIALS.

TIMBERLAKE

DGH/20

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Authority NND949613
By JH NARA Date 2-22-94

AIR-OUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

MAR 21 1960

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662a.70B/3-1760

FROM : **Ambassador CONAKRY**

TO : **THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.**

REF : **March 15, 1960**

228
DESP. NO.

35 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F O
	<i>AF-5</i>	<i>RAIR-2</i>
	<i>3-17</i>	<i>CIA-10 USIA-90 OSD 4 ARMY 4 NAVY 2</i>

SUBJECT: **Transmittal of letter sent to Bonn by Ambassador Naby Youla.**

W
AIR-6

Enclosed are five thermofaxed copies of a letter transmitted to Bonn by Ambassador Naby Youla. This letter was lent to me by Secretary General of Foreign Affairs DIALLO Alpha. The loan of the document was authorized by President Sekou TOURE.

John H. Morrow
John H. Morrow

Enclosure: (five thermofaxed copies)

Letter

JHMorrow:gr

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Authority NND949613

By *W* NAFA Date 2-22-94

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~~SHEET~~

3-21-60

(Date)

TO: RM/R Files: (Changes on despatches and incoming tels - send thru Interim Control)

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FROM Conakry

TO _____

- ☐ TEL.
☐ INST.
☒ DESP.
☐ AGM.
☐ LTR.
☐ NOTE

FROM: Date Mar 15, 1960

TO: Date _____

(a) File No. from 662a.70b/3-17-60

to 662a.70b/3-15-60

(b) Additional information _____

(wrong enclosure date)

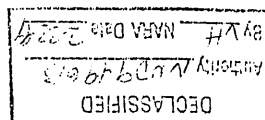
- ☒ All cards (other than "name" cards) in the Card Indices have been changed or corrected as indicated above.
☐ All "name" cards have been changed or corrected, etc.
☐ All papers have been changed or corrected, etc.
☐ SCS ACTION papers.

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662a.70b/3-1760



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1960 MAR 19 PM

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5212
MAR 19 1960
CENTRAL FILES

Origin: SENT TO: AMEMBASSY BONN
Info: RPT INFO AMEMBASSY CONAKRY
AMEMBASSY LONDON
AMEMBASSY PARIS

Embtel 1805

French Embassy Washington has shown DEPT report from their Embassy Bonn describing meeting reported reftel but saying Van Scherpenberg requesting US to make further demarche Conakry and to represent FEDREP interests in event of break.

Advise

HERTED

662A.70B/3-1960

RECEIVED FBI

Drafted by: AF:AFS:CVFerguson:cvf

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

AF:CVFergusonJr

Clearances:

GER Mr Hillenbrand

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Authority: NND 94967
By: V.H. NARA Date: 2/22/04

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Department of State

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46-41

CONFIDENTIAL

Action

Control: 15165

AF

Rec'd: March 22, 1960

Info

FROM: Conakry

11:59 a.m.

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 378, March 21, 6 p.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 378, REPEATED INFORMATION BONN 18, BERLIN 13, SAIGON 8, MANILA 2, LONDON 21, PARIS 69.

MANILA FOR DURBROW

Today received note dated March 19 addressed to President Eisenhower from President Sekou Toure explaining GOG position re GDR and DVR. Section on GDR largely repeats text Toure note to Adenauer summarized EMBTEL 358 and transmitted Embassy despatch 228. Longer section devoted DVR makes following points: (1) DVR one of first countries to propose to GOG establishment diplomatic relations. GOG agreed. DVR sent Ambassador. (2) Without commenting on interpretations that may be given GOG action Sekou Toure wishes in interests sincere relation with United States clarify GOG reasons. (3) GOG and DVR suffered same colonial domination and establishment relations would further attack on common problems. (4) Establishment relations facilitates solution problems GOG citizens in Vietnam, i.e., soldiers who deserted to Viet-Minh and wish return Guinea, and DVR citizens in Guinea, i.e., Vietnamese wives returned Guinea soldiers. (5) For these and other reasons Sekou Toure thinks establishment GOG-DVR diplomatic relations should have approval United States which showed colonial peoples way to win independence. (6) United States played preponderant role ending Indochina war and American General signed agreement giving birth to two Vietnams.

Message closes with reaffirmation doctrine non-alignment any bloc and willingness cooperate all nations basis mutual interest and respect national sovereignty. GOG appreciates United States assurance friendship and cooperation and

reaffirms
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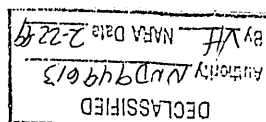
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662A.70B/3-2160 HBS

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-2- 378, March 21, 6 p.m., from Conakry.

reaffirms desire develop confident relations uniting our peoples.

Comment: Most significant feature note is fact Sekou Toure felt it necessary to offer explanations formally and at length. Believe this further indication that door still open for United States cooperation and aid.

MORROW

AAL:ARL/3

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Authority NND949613
By V/H Date 2-22-99

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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30-39

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Action

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FROM: BONN

Control: 14098

Rec'd: MARCH 21, 1960
6:58 AM

Info

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

NO: 1808, MARCH 21, NOON

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SENT DEPARTMENT 1808. REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 459. PARIS 637.

RE DEPTTEL 2015^{eur}. RPTD CONAKRY 409, LONDON 7065, PARIS 3939.

VAN SCHERPENBERG DID NOT REQUEST FURTHER SPECIFIC US
DEMARCHÉ IN CONAKRY. ALTHOUGH HE EXPRESSED APPRECIATION OUR
 PAST EFFORTS AND HOPED WE WOULD CONTINUE EXPRESS INTEREST.
 IN DISCUSSIONS FOLLOWING FORMAL PRESENTATION FEDREP POSITION.
 SCHERPENBERG DID SAY HALF SERIOUSLY AND HALF IN EARNEST THAT
 FEDREP MIGHT ASK US REPRESENT ITS INTERESTS IN EVENT OF BREAK.
 THIS WAS NOT HOWEVER A FIRM REQUEST ALTHOUGH FEDREP MIGHT
 WELL MAKE FORMAL REQUEST IN EVENT OF BREAK.

TIMBERLAKE

RV/23

ECZA. 703/3-2160

RMR (file) 3/24/60
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 BY: V/H NAFA Date: 2-22-84

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Department of State

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FROM: Bonn

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1815, March 21, 7 p.m.

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 1815, repeated information london 462, PARIS 641,
CONAKRY 14.

At my luncheon for Sec. Gates today Scherpenberg confirmed
information my telegram 1808. Added that in event break with
Guinea Federal Republic would definitely request US represent
its interest.

TIMBERLAKE

APM-2

Control: 14477
Rec'd: March 21, 1960
2:23 p.m.This Document must be returned
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662A.70B/3-2160

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1960 MAR 21 PM 5 02

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OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
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By V/H NARA Date 2-22-84

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1960 MAR 23 PM 7 54
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Origin
Info:

SENT TO: Amembassy CONAKRY 412 PRIORITY
Embtel 378 662a.70b/3-2/60
Request text Sekou Toure note by telegram.

President's personal and confidential correspondence with important foreign officials should be transmitted to Department by appropriately classified telegram captioned PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING. Embassy should make no rpt no lateral distribution to other posts but may recommend such distribution by Department if considered essential. Procedures apply to both texts and summaries, and should have been followed with report.

See II FSM 212. For your further information CA-2926, September 25, 1958, being pouched.

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(mm) HERTZ

662A.70B/3-2160

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662a.70b
LWS
3-2/60

Drafted by: S/S. McElhinney:mj 5/25/60

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

Mr. McElhinney

Clearances:

AF - Mr. Ruchti

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Authority: 100-949003
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BY: H. H. H. H. H.

(36)
INCOMING TELEGRAM

711.11-E1 / 3-2460
Department of State

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662A.70B

Action

Control: 16839

SS

Rec'd: March 24, 1960
10:31 a.m.

Info

FROM: Conakry

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 384, March 24, 11 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

PRIORITY

PRESIDENTIAL HANDLING

Reference: DEPTTEL 412.

Sekou Toure note pouched March 22 under cover EMBDES 232.
Due Washington today. Does Department still desire text
by telegram?

MORROW

TT/3

File RM/R cat-A.

5/5
RWR 2/27/61

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By: V/H
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1960 APR 1 PM 7 03

00542

Origin

SENT TO: AmEmbassy BONN

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RPTD INFO: AmEmbassy ACCRA (by pouch)
AmEmbassy CONAKRY
AmEmbassy LONDON (by pouch)
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AmEmbassy PARIS (by pouch)
USBER (by pouch)

Embassy requested inform Foreign Office we are becoming increasingly concerned about prolonged uncertainty in Fedrep-Guinea relations in view of obvious interest to West in maintaining as many ties as possible to Guinea. Department also concerned lest break with Guinea jeopardize Fedrep relations with Ghana and other African states. We would therefore appreciate being informed of present status of German thinking on this question.

It is our impression Guineans are anxious to avoid breaking diplomatic relations with Fedrep, ~~XXXX~~ are having second thoughts re Guinean Ambassador to USSR's recent actions in East Germany, and would like to backtrack if they could avoid losing face. Toure, for example, has sent letter to President specifically denying recognition East Germany, although not resolving ~~ambiguities~~ ~~ambiguities~~ situation.

662A.70B/4-150

HERTER

Drafted by: *[Signature]*
AFS:TACassilly/GER:TDMcKiernan:mg

Telegraphic transmission and classification approved by:

AF:AFS: C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr.

Clearances:

GER-Mr. Vigderman (in sub)

S/S-CH

APR 1 1960 PM

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BY XH NARA Date 2-22-84

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58
Action
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Control: 2018

Rec'd: April 4, 1960
12:53 p.m.

Info
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FROM: Bonn

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1896, April 4, 4 p.m.

SENT DEPARTMENT 1896, CONAKRY 19, REPEATED INFORMATION ACCRA
4, LONDON 478, MOSCOW 246, PARIS 676, BERLIN 672.

Reference DEPTTEL 2118, Conakry's 19, sent Department 306.

RMR

We recommend delay informing Foreign Office Department's
views reference DEPTTEL until return Von Etzdorf from Guinea
because: (1) Final Federal Republic decision will not be
made until Von Etzdorf has reported; (2) although there
remain some differences of opinion within Foreign Office,
Federal Republic not anxious break relation if it can be
definitely established Guinea has no diplomatic relations
East Zone; (3) Von Etzdorf was sent Guinea on one hand to
obtain clarification and on other to show world public
opinion, in event break in relations becomes necessary,
Federal Republic leaned over backwards in dealing with
Sekou Toure; (4) Germans definitely have problem because
although Sekou Toure specifically stated in letter to
Adenauer he had not established relations East Zone, large
body evidence seems indicate his emissary Seydou Conte did.

DOWLING

ARL/5

RMR file 4-13-60
TAC (AFS)

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Control:
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FROM: BONN

SS
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TO: Secretary of State

H
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AF

NO: 1904, APRIL 5, 7 PM

RMR

SENT DEPARTMENT 1904, REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 481,
MOSCOW 247, PARIS 679, BERLIN 677, CONAKRY 20

ETZDORF RETURNED TODAY FROM GUINEA AND REPORTED TO BRENTANO
ON TALK WITH TOURE. ETZDORF REPORTED "SATISFIED" WITH TOURE'S
ANSWERS TO FEDREP QUESTIONS AND BELIEVES MONTH-LONG DIPLOMATIC
CRISIS CAN NOW BE AMICABLY RESOLVED ON BASIS ASSURANCE GUINEA
HAS NOT REPEAT NOT RECOGNIZED EAST GERMANY. FINAL DECISION ON
ACCEPTABILITY TOURE'S EXPLANATIONS OF SITUATION UP TO FEDERAL
CABINET WHICH EXPECTED DISCUSS TOMORROW.

DOWLING

UT

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By V/H NAFA Date 2-22-94

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Action

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Control: 4382

Rec'd: April 7, 1960

5:19 a.m.

AF

Info

FROM: Dakar

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 281, April 6, 6 p.m.

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RMR

SENT DEPARTMENT 281, CONAKRY 32, REPEATED INFORMATION PARIS 98

Assuming Conakry has reported more adequately on subject, nevertheless submit for what it is worth following report made to me today by German colleague Reichold regarding late development in Guinea-FEDREP relations:

Von Etzdorf went up to Kankan to see Toure. Guinean President said his country had not intended and did not intend to recognize Pankow Government and that letter or letters carried by Conte were not letters of credence.

Meeting reportedly cordial and Germans reportedly satisfied with Toure's assurances but nonetheless feel this is a sort of truce and that in long run, even if he doesn't want to do so, Toure will by relentless weight and pressures of Communist presence in Guinea be finally obliged to give ground and finally recognize East German regime.

I told Reichold that US Government felt similar concern drift of developments in Guinea and favor Sino-Soviet bloc but that we felt it imperative interest of western world that all western countries seek every occasion to bolster any and all forces in Guinea that offered hope of preserving at least neutrality of Guinea in east-west conflict, and in particular that Bonn also take any steps necessary to ensure President Toure himself having freer hand to maintain this neutrality, for his eclipse by activist advisers would extinguish our one (albeit not radiant) lamp in Guinea.

Admitting the great sensitivity East German recognition issue has in eyes to Bonn Government, I remarked to Reichold that Black Africa's entry on world scene might soon view with Berlin and East Germany.

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RMR 4-13-60 TAC (AFS)

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-2-, 281, April 6, 6 p.m., from Dakar

and East German issue for world attention and Bonn should therefore bend all efforts seek, not* to appease Toure Government, but to outsmart East German cousins and for God's sake, that Bonn should not, drop its own pail in Guinea and run off in high dudgeon just because Guineans weren't doing their international chores the way we want or expect them to be done.

Hope Department has hit FEDREP hard with idea that it is terribly important that Adenauer Government renounce any idea of breaking diplomatic relations with Conakry except as only a final, very last resource, and that in any case they take no irrevocable steps such direction without giving US Government amplest warning.

(This is not my pigeon, I know, but Guinea is very close neighbor, and despite Mali's present standoffish attitude toward Toure regime, this country is bound to have feeling of blood kinship hurt if anything happens that might be interpreted as western world letdown and desertion of Black African sister state.)

DUMONT

SW:EH/7

* As received. Will be serviced upon request

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By VJH Date 2-22-89

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Control: 5922
Rec'd: APRIL 8, 1960
4:41 PM

Info

FROM: BONN

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 1944, APRIL 8, 7 PM

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SENT DEPARTMENT 1944, REPEATED INFORMATION LONDON 493, PARIS 700, BERLIN 691, MOSCOW 257, CONAKRY 22.

REF EMBTEL 1929

FOREIGN MINISTER VON BRENTANO INTERRUPTED BUDGET DEBATE IN BUNDESTAG TODAY TO ANNOUNCE FEDREP WILL NOT BREAK RELATIONS WITH GUINEA. WITH RELEASE LAST NIGHT OF GUINEA'S COMMUNIQUE STATING IT DID NOT HAVE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH EAST ZONE REGIME, MATTER HAS BEEN "SATISFACTORILY SETTLED", HE DECLARED.

CORRECTING REFTEL FONOFF NOW SAYS MINISTER OF STATE ABDURRAHMANE SIGNED DOCUMENT CONTE GAVE PIECK.

DOWLING

MB/20

RMR (File) 4/12/60
YAC (AFS)

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Department of State

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Classification

Date Sent: APRIL 14, 1960
Rec'd:

FROM: USRO/Paris
TO: Secstate WASHINGTON
NO: POLMO G 1139
POUCHED ALL NATO CAPTAINS POLMO G-ONE

POLAD MEETING APRIL 12 — DEVELOPMENTS OTHER AREAS

AFRICA

(a) GUINEA - Guinea Relations

Common Rep indicated that on occasion Roudot's visit April, 1960 had given plausible assurance no diplomatic relations established with GNR despite GNR's insistence and fact GNR "Ambassador" arrived Conakry uninvited and waited around some two weeks without being received by Roudot. This assurance made possible issuance joint communique settling matter to satisfaction both GOVES and in effect giving lie to GNR statements. FIDREP Ambassador returning Conakry shortly and hope is that renewed contacts will dispel past misunderstanding.

FAIR EAST

(b) Sino-Nepalese Aid Agreement

UK reported that recent Sino-Nepalese aid agreement provides that number Chinese experts will go to Nepal in connection technical assistance projects while Nepal will send small number trainees to China. UK noted acceptance foreign experts was significant departure past policy of Nepal.

BOLTING

Authorized by: POL: JMW:lf

Drafted by: POL: S. De Palma

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PRIORITY		(Security Classification)		EUR INDEX 662a, 706/4-1460	
FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH					
FROM :	American Embassy, Bonn		1643		
TO :	THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.		DESP. NO.		DATE
REF :			5-11-60		APR 14, 1960
			10-4 URGENT-1 5/5-3		APR 14, 1960
17 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION REC'D 4-23	DEPT. N Rm/R-2 AF-4 IRC-8 m/o-1 m/o-11 CATI 5/2-1 SAE-9			
		O Cia 10 USIA 10 OCB-1 OSD-4 Army-4 Navy-3 Air-6			
SUBJECT: Foreign Minister's Statement on Relations with Guinea					

The text of Foreign Minister von Brentano's statement on relations with Guinea, made to the Bundestag on April 8, is given below in informal translation. Brentano's announcement that "the matter is settled to our satisfaction" was applauded by the Bundestag members. Subsequently, publications of the SPD and the FDP praised the Foreign Office for its patient and successful handling of the five-week crisis of relations.

BEGIN TEXT

In the last few weeks the public has been greatly concerned with our relations with the Republic of Guinea whose president, Sekou Touré, was our guest in November.

The concern began because of a protest of the Democratic Party of Guinea against the explosion of the Sahara bomb in which, among other things, there was talk about German participation. This declaration was also distributed to the United Nations. However, as a result of an immediate protest by our Ambassador in Conakry, President Sekou Touré presently issued a correction both for the public and for the United Nations and, thus, disposed of this matter.

There followed, on March 5, press and radio reports to the effect that diplomatic relations had been established between Guinea and the Soviet Occupation Zone of Germany as a result of Ambassador Seydou Comte's presenting his letter of credence in Pankow. When our Ambassador in Conakry, whom I had immediately asked to report to Bonn, took leave of Sekou Touré the latter gave the impression of having been completely surprised by the reports. He admitted that Pankow wanted to alter its relations with Conakry--where so far it only maintains a trade mission--but he gave assurances that diplomatic relations had not been established. He repeated this assurance in a letter to the Chancellor on March 14. Also, we repeatedly discussed this matter with Mr. Nabi Youla, the Guinean Ambassador accredited here.

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Page No. 2
Despatch No. 1643
From Bonn
April 14, 1960

Nevertheless, in view of conflicting press reports, we failed to obtain complete clarity on the matter.

On March 9 the Federal Cabinet authorized me to recall our Ambassador to Conakry in the event that diplomatic relations should actually have been established between Guinea and Pankow. In the meantime also President Sekou Touré sought to clarify the matter. As shown by his letter to the Chancellor and various press interviews he, too, sought to avoid a break of relations. We heard that he had ordered his Ambassadors, Nabi Youla and Seydou Conté, to report to Conakry.

However, the exchange between Bonn and Conakry threatened to become unduly protracted, if only because of communications difficulties; on the other hand, the German public had a right to expect that the matter be clarified quickly. As our Ambassador in Guinea, for understandable reasons, had to remain in Bonn, I decided to send to Guinea Ministerialdirektor von Etzdorf, together with a member of our legal division, in order to get results from a personal conversation with the President.

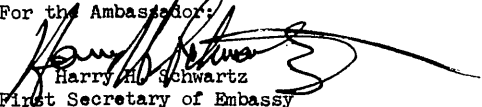
President Sekou Touré was immediately ready to receive the gentlemen; however, the conversation could not take place until April 3 because he was attending, with his government, an economic conference in Kankan, 700 kilometers from the capital. Mr. von Etzdorf informed me that the conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere and in complete frankness. President Sekou Touré explained the matter in detail. He gave assurances that--as he put it--"diplomatic relations with the authorities of East Germany" had not been established by Guinea; reports to the contrary, published in certain press organs, were false. President Touré said he was prepared to announce this publicly in the form of an official statement. This was done in Conakry last night. The statement reads as follows:

"On April 3, 1960, in Kankan, His Excellency Sekou Touré, President of the Republic of Guinea, received in private audience Dr. Hasso von Etzdorf, Ministerialdirektor in the Foreign Office of the Federal Republic of Germany. On this occasion the President confirmed that, in contrast to assertions made in certain press organs, there do not exist any diplomatic relations between the Republic of Guinea and the authorities of East Germany."

With this statement the matter is settled to our satisfaction.

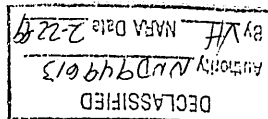
The Federal Government attributed the greatest importance to friendly relations with the young African states. Therefore, we showed great patience in dealing with this matter, although at first it looked as if diplomatic relations had indeed been established between Guinea and Pankow. We believe that by taking the initiative at that time, we have rendered a not insignificant contribution to the clarification of the misunderstanding between us and Guinea. This also contributed to the detente. It turned out that we were right in not acting precipitately. END TEXT

For the Ambassador:


Harry H. Schwartz
First Secretary of Embassy

COORD:POL - Mr. Appling HGA

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AIR POUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

662A.70B/7-1460

FROM : The American Embassy, BONN

69

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

July 14, 1960

REF :

DATE

JUL 20 1960

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	7/25	CIA-15, OSD-4, ARMY 4, NAVY 3, NSA-2

SUBJECT: Crisis in Diplomatic Relations Between Guinea and Germany: An Analysis

Summary

Foreign Minister Brentano has shown pride in the way the Foreign Office handled the crisis in diplomatic relations between Guinea and Germany this spring. However, the actions taken by Bonn at that time (an analytical chronology of which is transmitted as Enclosure 1), while based on the Hallstein doctrine, gave the impression of being hasty tactical improvisations in reaction to specific day-by-day developments. In fact, the Foreign Office itself was divided between those who urged swift punitive action against Guinea, i.e. immediately breaking diplomatic relations, and those who favored the tactic of giving President Touré the benefit of the doubt and seeking to normalize relations. The satisfactory resolution of the crisis in Guinean-Federal Republic relations permitted Bonn to preserve its Hallstein Doctrine intact and to avoid any "agonizing reappraisal" of that policy. On the other hand, however, the Foreign Office has not developed a clear tactical line as to how to deal with similar problems in the future.

The German Government's official assessment of its handling of the Guinean affair was expressed by Foreign Minister von Brentano in his statement to the Bundestag on April 8, 1960. After reviewing the history of the incident and reading the communiqué which formed the basis of the final solution, Brentano said "with this statement the matter is settled to our satisfaction...we showed great patience in dealing with this matter...by taking the initiative, we rendered a not insignificant contribution to the clarification of the misunderstandings between Guinea and ourselves...we were right in not acting precipitately". This view was echoed by the official publications of the CDU, SPD, and FDP, all of which congratulated the Foreign Office on its successful display of patience.

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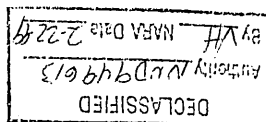
Page No. 2
Despatch No. 69
July 14, 1960
From: AmEmbassy Bonn

An objective review of the various steps which had been taken by the Foreign Office, however, might lead to a somewhat less rosy appraisal of Bonn's handling of the crisis. It would appear from the sequence of events described in Enclosure 1 that Bonn was reacting to Conakry's various moves without, apparently, being guided by any consistent and clear tactical concepts.

The first action of the Foreign Office after East Berlin announced that it had established diplomatic relations with Conakry was to recall Ambassador Schroeder for consultation. Before leaving for Bonn, Schroeder had an interview with Touré, which Brentano described in the above-mentioned Bundestag statement as follows: "When Schroeder took leave of Sekou Touré, the latter gave the impression of having been completely surprised by the reports; he admitted that Pankow wanted to alter its relations with Conakry--where so far it only maintains a trade mission--but he gave assurances that diplomatic relations had not been established; he repeated this assurance in a letter to the Chancellor on March 14". Taking this official statement at its face value, the question arises as to why it was necessary for the Federal Republic to submit its relations with Guinea to a month-long crisis when Touré himself had given such assurances so soon after the incident erupted. One possible explanation is suggested by the fact that at the same interview Touré had turned down Schroeder's request for a public denial of the East Berlin reports; from this we might assume that Bonn was only awaiting the publication of an official declaration from Touré of the assurances he had privately given Schroeder. But in its handling of the next development in this case, the Foreign Office appears to have strayed from that principle. When he got Touré's March 14 letter to Adenauer with the unequivocal phrase "as of now no diplomatic relations exist between the Republic of Guinea and East Germany", Brentano nevertheless branded this letter as "completely unsatisfactory" and rejected the Foreign Office recommendation to publish it.

In the next stage of the affair, moreover, Brentano insisted on presenting the Guineans with a list of seven questions whose clarification was considered essential to any normalization of relations. The stiff tone of these questions (see Bonn's T-1807) makes this aide memoire an unfortunate document and makes it difficult to deduce what principles underlay the German attitude. Ambassador Schroeder told us privately that he considered it a mistake to ask the highly sensitive Guinean Government such questions as "Did Ambassador Seydou Conte comprehend the speech given in response by the Soviet Zone?...Was Ambassador Conte authorized upon his return from East Berlin to tell other diplomats in Moscow that he was fully accredited to the Government of the Soviet Zone?" The final question, "Does the Government of Guinea agree to publish the answers to

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Page No. 3
Despatch No. 69
July 14, 1960
From: AmEmbassy Bonn

these questions both in Bonn and Conakry?" made it extremely hard for the Guineans to answer the note at all since they were not only being asked fairly stiff questions, but were being requested to broadcast the answers from their own capital.

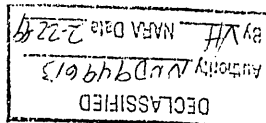
The repeated announcements on the part of Federal Republic press officers that the Foreign Office was demanding replies within 48 or 72 hours represent poor tactical handling of an already difficult situation. The public was led to consider that the Foreign Office was issuing ultimatums and that if Guinea failed to respond satisfactorily and on time, relations would be broken. Obviously, if one adopts such a policy, one must be prepared to carry out the threat, and yet Bonn would simply repeat these announcements each time Conakry permitted the deadline to expire.

Etzdorf's mission to Kankan is quite properly given credit for resolving the crisis, yet he was not able to get any commitment as to how long Guinea would continue to deny Pankow diplomatic recognition, nor was he able to get direct or satisfactory answers to the seven questions in Bonn's aide memoire of March 18, although such answers had previously been considered a sine qua non to continued diplomatic relations. All that Etzdorf got in fact was the agreement to issue a communiqué which repeated publicly the assurances Touré had already given Schroeder on March 7 and Adenauer in the letter of March 14. The same might have been accomplished by the simple publication of the paragraph containing that assurance in the March 14 letter. Certainly, the informal explanations given by Touré to Etzdorf--that Nabi Youla had given Pieck a "demande d'accordement", and that Touré was primarily interested in East Germany as a buyer of bananas ("I would trade with the devil if he would buy my bananas")--and the fact that Touré naively asked Etzdorf's advice as to when Guinea should recognize Pankow, were not factors which can be viewed as reassuring to Bonn.

Perhaps the most unfortunate aspect of the affair was the split which appears to have developed within the Foreign Office on the handling of this problem. The differences were probably more on tactics than on strategy. Presumably there was general agreement on the two aims of the Federal Republic, to have friendly relations with non-committed countries and at the same time to discourage them from according recognition to East Germany; but different groups within the Foreign Office tended to give more emphasis to one or the other of these two aims. This disagreement increased as the weeks passed by, until it became quite marked at the time Etzdorf left for Guinea.

The hard-line view was that Touré has demonstrated, if only by his lack of forthrightness in answering Bonn's questions, that he was drifting steadily towards the Soviet bloc; therefore, if there were any further

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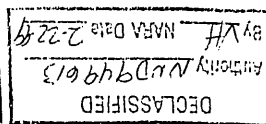
Page No. 4
Despatch No. 69
July 14, 1960
From: AmEmbassy Bonn

equivocation at all on the part of Guinea, the Federal Republic should sever relations and use the Etzdorf mission to demonstrate that it had been long-suffering and reasonable. The opposing thesis was that all of the unofficial statements from Conakry showed Guinea as the innocent victim of East Berlin's dupery and therefore that the Etzdorf mission should make it possible for Bonn and Conakry to normalize their relations and yet save face. This difference was finally resolved when Etzdorf (head of Abteilung West II) was able to go directly to Brentano with his proposal for solving the crisis on the basis of the communiqué he had drafted with Sekou Touré.

One important and unfortunate split within the Foreign Office was the purely geographic one between the Foreign Minister and his staff. Brentano was out of the country during most of the time concerned and therefore, while he kept the over-all policy responsibility, he did not have personal access to the officials working directly on the problem during the most acute period of the crisis. To this can presumably be attributed his failure to accept the recommendation of his staff for the resolution of the crisis on March 18, as well as the sharp legalistic tone of the questions in the aide memoire of that same date.

Taking all things into consideration, possibly the most honest appraisal of the Guinean affair is that Bonn was successful in that it managed to keep the Hallstein Doctrine intact. Various newspaper editorials in mid-March had spoken of the necessity of abandoning the principle that Bonn will not maintain diplomatic relations with any country--other than the Soviet Union--which recognizes East Germany. Many officials in Bonn have for a long time doubted the long-term viability of this Doctrine but have been unable to provide a substitute method for avoiding general diplomatic recognition of Pankow. As a matter of fact, the Hallstein Doctrine did undergo a slight modification or "liberalization" in the course of the affair since both von Eckardt publicly and the Chancellor privately explained to journalists that Bonn's policy was to consider recognition of East Germany by any country other than the Soviet Union as an "unfriendly act"--as a result of which Bonn might or might not break relations with the country in question, depending on German national interests. This interpretation, that the Hallstein Doctrine does not bind the Federal Government necessarily to break diplomatic relations, appears to be a fairly substantial modification of policy which has largely gone unnoticed in Germany and abroad. In actual fact, of course, the modification is purely theoretical since in all probability the Federal Republic would break its relations with any country which recognizes Pankow; from a practical point of view, the decisive factor is that Bonn

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has always done so. Subconsciously, at least, in the minds of the responsible Bonn officials this preservation of the Hallstein Doctrine is probably the real measure of their success in the Guinean crisis.

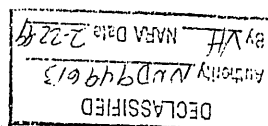
The British Foreign Office seems to have been quietly but consistently in favor of Bonn maintaining relations with Guinea--even if this represented a temporary abandonment of the Hallstein Doctrine. The French, on the other hand, clearly favored drastic action on the part of Bonn, in accordance with the generally negative attitude toward Guinea and Touré taken by the French Government. The British advice was in effect to abandon the Hallstein Doctrine even if it became clear that Guinea had recognized Pankow; the French advice was to invoke the Hallstein Doctrine and break diplomatic relations even though it became clear that full diplomatic relations had not been established with East Germany. The German Foreign Office was luckily able to avoid either of these extremes; it came out with its Hallstein Doctrine untarnished and it avoided the necessity of any agonizing reappraisal of that policy.

The trouble is that, as Etzdorf himself has admitted, there is liable to be a rash of such incidents as more and more inexperienced but eager African countries gain their independence. Recent events in other parts of the continent have demonstrated how difficult it is to be sure that these countries will not accord East Germany some de facto or de jure recognition, possibly through simple inadvertence. The Foreign Office is largely unprepared for the various possible eventualities. In spite of the fact that it was able to keep the Hallstein Doctrine intact, the Foreign Office might have taken advantage of its experience in the Guinean affair to do some "contingency planning" in anticipation of similar incidents. As we have shown above, Bonn handled this incident on a purely ad hoc basis, playing each development by ear; it has unfortunately not drawn any decisive conclusions from the affair, and would probably pursue just as unclear a course in the case of any such incidents in the future. There is, in effect, no clearly defined Foreign Office policy to deal with such situations as the month-long crisis with Guinea, and the absence of one is liable to increase the potential danger from such incidents in the future.

For the Ambassador:

William R. Tyler
William R. Tyler
Counselor of Embassy

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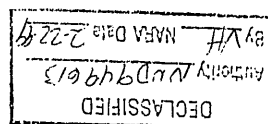
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Chronology of Events
in the Guinea-German Diplomatic Crisis

- Saturday, March 5 - East German television shows Guinean Ambassador to the USSR, Seydou Conté, presenting to East German President Pieck "letters of credence" as first Guinean Ambassador to East Germany (Berlin T-707).
- Sunday, March 6 - Neues Deutschland announces the establishment of diplomatic relations the previous day, as well as the fact that "GDR Ambassador to Guinea", Karl Nohr, is already in Conakry. Conté's speech to Pieck (~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~) is published, in which he identifies himself as "accredited as the first Guinean Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary".
- Bonn announces that its Ambassador in Conakry, Schroeder, is being recalled for consultation and that its economic aid delegation (which was scheduled to leave for Guinea on March 10) would be delayed indefinitely (Die Welt).
- Monday, March 7 - Sekou Touré tells Ambassador Schroeder he had neither announced nor authorized recognition of East Germany, but he is unwilling to publish a disclaimer in spite of Schroeder's warning of a possible break of diplomatic relations with Bonn. Schroeder leaves for Bonn (Conakry's T-342).
- The Foreign Office, in extraordinary unanimity, favors breaking relations and expects the Cabinet to do so on March 9; a recommendation of the CDU Bundestag fraction to this effect is expected to assure such a decision (Bonn's T-1695).
- Tuesday, March 8 - The Foreign Office announces that Schroeder has arrived in Bonn without a definite answer from Touré as to the status of diplomatic relations with East Germany. Guinean Ambassador to Paris and Bonn, Nabi Youla, sees State Secretary van Scherpenberg but is unable to explain the situation; he promises to obtain clarification from his government (Bonn's T-1728).

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Wednesday, March 9 - The Federal Cabinet meets and authorizes Foreign Minister Brentano to break diplomatic relations if Guinea does not unmistakably declare that diplomatic relations were not established with East Germany and an Ambassador is not accredited there (Bonn's T-1728).

Federal Press Chief von Eckardt announces that Guinea will be given two to three days to reply to a diplomatic note on this subject, which represents a large measure of "fairness"; he says the Cabinet decision was sharply worded because the Government was unhappy with the way it had been treated and considers that Guinea should know whether it has diplomatic relations or not and must be prepared to say so.

Chancellor Adenauer, in a background press conference for American reporters, says he had been warned by the French that Touré is a Communist; Adenauer emphasizes he did not meet Touré's train nor attend the main banquet given for Touré when the latter came to Bonn.

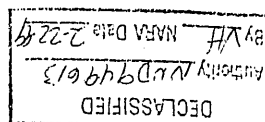
The Frankfurter Allgemeine picks up from "a reliable East Berlin source" the theory that Touré had given Conté letters of credence "in blank" which Conté had presented to Pieck without awaiting full authorization.

Thursday, March 10 - The Foreign Office, commenting on this "blank credentials" theory, points out that a simple confirmation from Guinea that Conté had made such an error would not close the case and that Guinea would have to go further and abjure Conté's action.

East Germany announces that "Ambassador to the GDR" Conté has continued his state visits, including one to Party Secretary Ulbricht who criticized the Bonn Cabinet decision of March 9.

Touré tells a Spiegel correspondent that no final decision has been taken on an exchange of Ambassadors with East Germany. Touré says Conté was in East Berlin for preliminary discussions on the exchange of Ambassadors at a later date but that Guinea had planned to discuss such a plan with the Federal Government before carrying it out; East Berlin falsely publicized the planned Ambassadorial exchange as a

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fait accompli; he concludes "everybody makes mistakes once in a while or becomes the victim of indiscretions" (Bonn's T-1760).

Friday, March 11

- A Foreign Office spokesman says Touré's explanations to Spiegel do not resolve the crisis, and criticizes Touré for telling newspapermen more than he would tell the Federal Republic Ambassador; the crisis can only be resolved by an official and clear explanation (Stuttgarter Zeitung).

The United States Ambassador in Conakry conveys to Touré the Department's view that recognition of East Germany (and North Viet-Nam) might be considered pro-Communist acts (Deptel to Conakry 380). Touré replies that Guinea has not yet recognized East Germany, but he does not exclude the possibility at a later date, claiming this would be consistent with the policy of non-alignment (Conakry's T-350).

Saturday, March 12

- The Federal Republic Chargé in Conakry finally delivers a diplomatic note requesting prompt clarification of Guinea's relations with East Germany. The note contains no specific time limit, but the Chargé indicates he will return for an answer on March 14 (Bonn's T-1768).

Sunday, March 13

East Berlin announces plans to negotiate an additional trade agreement with Guinea (Berlin's T-727).

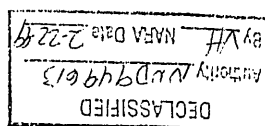
Monday, March 14

- Inasmuch as five days have elapsed since the Cabinet decision of March 9, von Eckardt explains that his statement of March 9 -- that Germany would give Guinea only two or three days grace -- was only his personal opinion and that this time period would start only with the delivery of the note which was not, in any case, an ultimatum (Stuttgarter Zeitung).

Tuesday, March 15

- Ambassador Conté has told his Canadian colleague in Moscow that he had presented his credentials to Pankow and he is therefore also Ambassador to East Germany (Moscow's T-2329).

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Wednesday, March 16 - Touré is reportedly angry because East Germany tried to force his hand; and he has therefore advised the East German representative in Conakry that Guinea must reconsider the whole matter (Conakry's T-363).

Youla calls at the Foreign Office to deliver a letter from Touré to Chancellor Adenauer dated March 14 saying "Today diplomatic relations do not exist between Guinea and East Germany". The letter (~~XXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~) admits that Conté had been authorized to discuss with the East Germans a "change in the quality of the relations", about which there had been an "agreement in principle which could not be implemented except through a decision taken under normal circumstances". (Bonn's T-1806)

Brentano, immediately upon receiving the text of this Guinean message, tells reporters in Washington that it is "completely unsatisfactory" and does not contain the information required (DPA despatch).

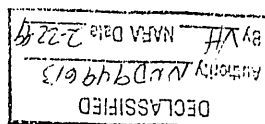
Youla tells Foreign Office officials informally that Ambassador Conté has just been recalled to Conakry on consultation and that the Touré-Adenauer letter he had brought represents a substantial victory for Bonn, which should now understand that Guinea will only recognize East Germany when there is general international recognition (Bonn's T-1796).

Youla tells newspapermen "at this moment as I am speaking to you there are no relations between Guinea and East Germany".

Thursday, March 17 - An East Berlin spokesman insists that "diplomatic relations do exist between the GDR and Guinea" (Bonn's T-1807).

On the basis of Youla's informal comments (see above) the Foreign Office recommends to Brentano that full relations be maintained with Guinea and that a break should be made only if it later appears that Guinea actually has formal diplomatic relations with East Germany; the Foreign Office hopes to publish the exchange of notes as well as appropriate background information if Touré agrees (Bonn's T-1796).

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Friday, March 18

- Brentano, in Washington, does not accept the Foreign Office recommendation, but insists on further explanations from Touré. Accordingly, van Scherpenberg gives Youla an Aide Memoire ~~(Bonn's T-1807)~~ listing seven questions which must be satisfactorily answered before the "justified doubts" can be cleared up concerning relations between Conakry and East Germany. The seven questions include (in abbreviated form): "Did Conté present letters of credence and make speech; did Conté comprehend Pisick's speech given in response; what is the official interpretation of the term in the March 14 Touré-Adenauer letter 'normal circumstances'; is Guinea ready to accept making public the answers to these questions?" (Bonn's T-1807). Youla is told that the Federal Republic hopes to have replies to its specific questions by Monday, March 21.

van Scherpenberg gives a copy of the exchange of notes to U. S. Chargé and explains that Bonn wished to avoid breaking official relations without full clarification since this might have an adverse effect in other African countries. He feels, however, that giving Guinea until early next week to reply was certainly adequate (Bonn's T-1805).

Conté stops off in Paris on his way to Conakry and tells reporters that "Guinea will decide in the next months on its relations with East Germany" (Bonn's D-1491).

Saturday, March 19

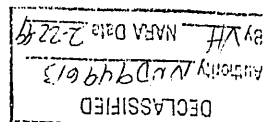
- Touré writes President Eisenhower a letter virtually identical with his March 14 letter to Adenauer (CA-8622).

Reportedly, a Guinean Government circular is distributed to foreign diplomatic and trade missions in East Berlin saying that Guinea had established diplomatic relations with East Germany (Berlin's T-758).

Sunday, March 20

- The German Chargé in Conakry delivers/a copy of Bonn's Aide Memoire of March 18, and asks for a prompt reply to the questions it contains.

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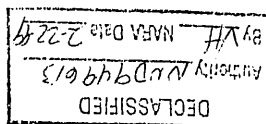


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- Monday, March 21 - A Foreign Office spokesman announces that it is still uncertain whether or not Bonn will break diplomatic relations with Guinea; definite answers to Bonn's questions are expected sometime this week (DPA despatch).
- Tuesday, March 22 - The German Charge in Conakry was told by the Guinean Government that President Touré would not even have time to read the German Aide Memoire until later in the week, and no indication could be given as to when to expect a reply (Bonn's D-1536).
- Friday, March 25 - Youla informs the Foreign Office that he expects to receive the Guinean answer to Bonn's note on Sunday, March 27, and will deliver it to Bonn on March 28 or 29.
- Monday, March 28 - Youla reportedly leaves Paris for Guinea to attend the economic conference in Kankan (Bonn's T-1878).
- Wednesday, March 30 - On the decision of Brentano in Tokyo, Foreign Office Western Division Director von Etzdorf leaves for Conakry to try to obtain directly from Touré a clear explanation of his relations with East Germany. Foreign Office sources expect Etzdorf to report back by April 3 and that relations will definitely be broken unless Etzdorf receives an unambiguous statement denying relations with East Germany (Bonn's T-1878).
- The Foreign Office announces that Conté has admitted in Conakry that he had presented Pieck a "letter" rather than credentials (Bonn's T-1876).
- Friday, April 1 - Finding Touré away from Conakry, von Etzdorf leaves for a fifteen-hour drive to join him at the economic conference in Kankan (Conakry's T-306).
- Sunday, April 3 - Etzdorf finally sees Touré in Kankan; they draft a communique to be released after Etzdorf returns to Bonn, declaring unequivocally that Guinea has no diplomatic relations with East Germany. Touré claims he had authorized Conté to go to Berlin for the sole purpose of introducing certain Guinean students to the East German authorities; however, Conté, without instructions, had also delivered a "demande d'agrément" (presumably for Conté's proposed

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accreditation to East Germany) signed by Guinean Minister of State Abdurrahmane without Touré's knowledge, and which the East Germans promptly misrepresented as a letter of credence. Etzdorf is unable to get a commitment as to how long Conakry will continue to withhold diplomatic recognition from East Germany but he is convinced it will not come before the May 17 Summit Conference (Bonn's T-1929 and G-588).

- Wednesday, April 6 - Adenauer and Brentano approve the maintenance of relations with Guinea on the basis of the issuance of the above-mentioned communique and are waiting for it to be published in Conakry.
- Friday, April 8 - Upon hearing that the communique had been released in Conakry, Brentano announces to the Bundestag that relations with Guinea would be maintained and that the matter was "satisfactorily settled". (Bonn's T-1944). The communique is published in Bonn ~~(Bonn's T-1944)~~; it is also announced that the "GDR Ambassador-designate to Guinea", Karl Nohr, has left Conakry. The press organs of the three major political parties congratulate the Foreign Office on its cool-headed handling of the situation.
- Wednesday, April 13 - Ambassador Schroeder returns to Conakry, convinced that Germany and the West must increase aid to Guinea (Bonn's G-588).

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Authenticity: NLD 949613
By: V/H
NAFTA Date: 2-22-84

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

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662A.70B/4/7-2260

FROM : AMEmbassy, Bonn

113

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

July 22, 1960

REF : Embassy Despatch 112 of July 22, 1960

EUR INDEX

DATE

JUL 25 1960

ACTION For Dept. Use Only	REC'D	DEPT.
	7/29	IN RM/R 2 Rep 1 IRC 7 E. 7 10A-11 L-2 AF 5 IO 4 F OTHER CIA 10 Com-10 TR 3 FRB 3 TAK 2 Haw-5 USH 4

SUBJECT: Agreement and Protocol Concerning Economic and Technical Cooperation Concluded between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Guinea on June 18, 1960.

LA 19.6 USH-2 Army-4 Navy-3 Air-6

In accordance with the Department's instructions there are forwarded herewith copies of the following documents:

Enclosure No. 1: The German text of the Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea concerning economic and technical cooperation dated June 18, 1960.

Enclosure 2: The German text of the Protocol concerning Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea as well as an exchange of letters between the heads of the two Delegations, dated June 18, 1960.

The French text of the Protocol Concerning Economic and Technical Cooperation between the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea as well as letters exchanged between the heads of the two delegations is attached in a single copy as Enclosure No. 3.

The agreement with Guinea follows the general lines of the agreements concluded with other countries. Despatch No. 112 which contains the English text of the agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Ghana concerning Economic and Technical Cooperation should facilitate the translation from the German of the Agreement between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Guinea.

Enclosures:
as stated.

FOR THE AMBASSADOR

Walter A. Radius

Walter A. Radius
First Secretary of Embassy

mlc

COORD: POL-Mr. Percival

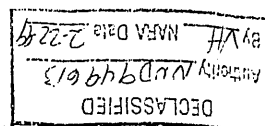
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REPORTER

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to RM/R files with an endorsement of action taken.



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Desp. No. 113
AMEMBASSY, BONN

Abkommen
zwischen
der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
und
der Regierung der Republik Guinea
ueber
wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit

Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland
und

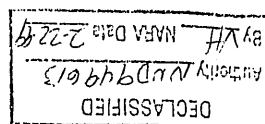
die Regierung der Republik Guinea

in dem Wunsch, die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen beiden Staaten und ihren Voelkern zu vertiefen, und in der Erkenntnis des gemeinsamen Interesses an der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklung ihrer Laender sind wie folgt uebereingekommen:

Artikel 1

- (1) Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und die Regierung der Republik Guinea werden sich gemeinsam bemuehen, im Rahmen ihrer Moeglichkeiten in wirtschaftlichen und technischen Fragen zusammenzuarbeiten und sich gegenseitig zu unterstuetzen. Die Zusammenarbeit erfolgt auf der Grundlage gleichberechtigter Partnerschaft.
- (2) Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und die Regierung der Republik Guinea werden zur Durchfuehrung bestimmter Vorhaben der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Zusammenarbeit besondere Vereinbarungen treffen.

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Artikel 2

Zur Verwirklichung der Ziele dieses Abkommens wird die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland auf Grund besonderer Vereinbarungen

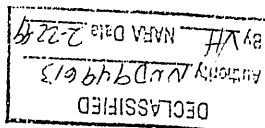
1. die Regierung der Republik Guinea bei der Beschaffung von Lehr- und Anschauungsmaterial fuer technisch-wissenschaftliche Institute, bei der Errichtung von Musterbetrieben, bei der Foerderung der technischen Ausbildung von Staatsangehoerigen der Republik Guinea sowie bei der Vermittlung von deutschen Fach- und Lehrkraeften unterstuetzen,
2. Vertretern der Regierung der Republik Guinea Gelegenheit geben, Fragen der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Entwicklung mit deutschen Sachverstaendigen zu besprechen,
3. deutsche Sachverstaendige zur Erstattung von Gutachten ueber die Erschliessung wirtschaftlicher Hilfsquellen entsenden,
4. darauf hinwirken, dass deutsche Staatsangehoerige und Gesellschaften interessierten Staatsangehoerigen und Gesellschaften der Republik Guinea ihre wirtschaftlichen und technischen Erfahrungen und Kenntnisse zur Verfuegung stellen,
5. fuer Studenten und Praktikanten der Republik Guinea Stipendien und Ausbildungsmoeglichkeiten an deutschen Bildungsstaetten und in der deutschen Industrie vermitteln.

Artikel 3

Die Regierung der Republik Guinea wird

1. die von der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland im Rahmen einer Vereinbarung ueber wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit zur Verfuegung gestellten Gegenstaende und die von deutschen Sachverstaendigen, Fach- und Lehrkraeften und ihren Familienangehoerigen eingefuehrten Moebel, Kraftfahrzeuge und persoенliche Habe von Ein- und Ausfuhrabgaben sowie von sonstigen fiskalischen Lasten,
2. die deutschen Sachverstaendigen, Fach- und Lehrkraefte fuer die Dauer ihrer Taetigkeit im Rahmen einer Vereinbarung ueber wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit sowie deren Familienangehoerige von Steuern und sonstigen fiskalischen Lasten freistellen.

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Artikel 4

Die Vertragsschliessenden Regierungen werden sich auf Grund einer besonderen Vereinbarung gegenseitig ueber Ausbildungs- und Arbeitsplaene unterrichten, die fuer die Durchfuehrung der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Zusammenarbeit von Interesse sind.

Artikel 5

Um die Verwirklichung der wirtschaftlichen und technischen Zusammenarbeit zu erleichtern, wird ein Gemischter Ausschuss gebildet, in den jede Regierung die gleiche Anzahl von Mitgliedern entsendet.

Artikel 6

Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird zur Durchfuehrung eines ersten Vorhabens gemass den Bestimmungen dieses Abkommens Sachverstaendige in die Republik Guinea entsenden, mit dem Auftrag

1. die Moeglichkeiten einer Verbesserung der Zuechte, der Haltung und der Verwertung des Viehbestandes unter wirtschaftlichen, technischen und sanitaeren Gesichtspunkten,
2. die Moeglichkeiten einer Intensivierung des Fischfangs, insbesondere von Thunfisch, und der Verwertung der Fangergebnisse durch Trocknung, Tiefgefrierung und andere Konservierungsmethoden

zu untersuchen.

Artikel 7

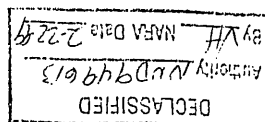
Dieses Abkommen gilt auch fuer das Land Berlin, sofern nicht die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland gegenueber der Regierung der Republik Guinea innerhalb von drei Monaten nach Unterzeichnung dieses Abkommens eine gegenteilige Erklaerung abgibt.

Artikel 8

Dieses Abkommen tritt am Tage der Unterzeichnung in Kraft.

GESCHEHEN zu Bonn am 18. Maerz 1959
in zwei Urschriften, jede in deutscher und franzoesischer Sprache, wobei jeder Wortlaut gleichermassen verbindlich ist.

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AMEMBASSY, BONN

Fuer die Regierung der
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

gez. Knappstein

(KARL HEINRICH KNAPPSTEIN)

Stellvertretender Staatssekretaer

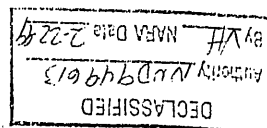
Fuer die Regierung der
Republik Guinea

(IBRAHIMA BARRY)

Staatssekretaer im Praesidialamt

gez. I. Barry

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AmEmbassy, Bonn

Der Vorsitzende der Delegation
der Republik Guinea

Minister und Gouverneur
der Bank von Guinea

Conakry, den 18. Juni 1960

Herr Gesandter !

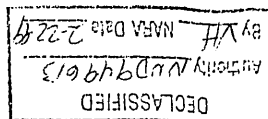
Ich beehre mich, Ihnen zu bestaetigen, dass ich im Verlauf der Verhandlungen, die zwischen den Delegationen der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Republik Guinea gefuehrt wurden, folgendes zum Ausdruck gebracht habe:

- 1) die Absicht meiner Regierung, sich ein Forschungsschiff fuer Zwecke des Seefischfangs zu beschaffen;
- 2) dass es guineischen Medizinern gestattet wird, ihr Studium an deutschen Universitaeten zum Abschluss zu bringen.

Ich darf Sie bitten, mir Ihre Ansicht zu den vorstehenden Ausfuehrungen mitzuteilen, und beehre mich, Ihnen, Herr Gesandter, meine vorzueglichste Hochachtung zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Moussa Diakité
Minister und Gouverneur
der Bank von Guinea

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Der Vorsitzende der
deutschen Delegation

Conakri, den 18. Juni 1960

Exzellenz:

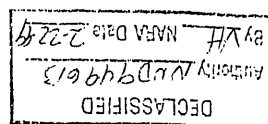
Mit Ihrem Schreiben vom heutigen Tage haben Sie mich an einige Fragen erinnert, die wir im Verlauf der Besprechungen betreffend das Protokoll ueber wirtschaftliche und technische Zusammenarbeit zwischen der Regierung der Republik Guinea und der Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland behandelt haben.

Ich habe diese Fragen zur Kenntnis genommen und beabsichtige, sie meiner Regierung zur Pruefung zu unterbreiten.

Genehmigen Sie, Exzellenz, die Versicherung meiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung

Erich Boltze
Gesandter a.D.

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AOR POUCH

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Enclosure No. 2
Despatch No. 113
AmEmbassy, Bonn

PROTOKOLL

UEBER

WIRTSCHAFTLICHE UND TECHNISCHE ZUSAMMENARBEIT

ZWISCHEN

DER REGIERUNG DER BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND

UND

DER REGIERUNG DER REPUBLIK GUINEA

Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und die Regierung der Republik Guinea, in dem Wunsch, das Abkommen vom 18. Maerz 1959 durchzufuehren, um die freundschaftlichen Beziehungen zwischen beiden Staaten und ihren Voelkern zu vertiefen, sind wie folgt uebereingekommen;

Artikel 1

Um die Regierung der Republik Guinea bei der Bekaempfung von Tierkrankheiten und -seuchen zu unterstuetzen,

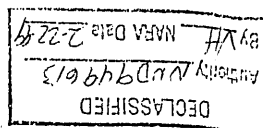
(1) liefert die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland der guineischen Regierung ein speziell fuer veterinaermedizinische Zwecke eingerichtetes Klinomobil und unterstuetzt Guinea durch die Entsendung eines Veterinaersachverstaendigen fuer die Dauer von zwei Jahren. Aufgabe dieses Sachverstaendigen ist es, guineische Fachleute in der Verwendung dieses Materials auszubilden. Um die notwendige Beweglichkeit des Veterinaers im Innern des Landes zu gewaehrleisten, stellt ihm die deutsche Regierung einen gelaendegaengigen PKW zur Verfuegung.

(2) Die beiden Regierungen sind uebereingekommen, ein Vorhaben zur Errichtung eines Laboratoriums zur Herstellung von Impfstoffen in Guinea zu pruefen. Zu diesem Zweck

(a) begeben sich zwei guineische Veterinaere in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, um Fragen der Impfstoffherstellung zu pruefen;

(b) begibt sich ein deutscher Sachverstaendiger nach Guinea, um die mit der Errichtung eines solchen Laboratoriums zusammenhaengenden Fragen zu pruefen.

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(3) Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland stellt der guineischen Regierung zwei Freiplaetze fuer die Dauer eines Jahres und einen Freiplatz fuer die Dauer von zwei Jahren zwecks Spezialisierung guineischer Veterinaere in der Bundesrepublik zur Verfuegung.

Die Bundesregierung uebernimmt die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten.

Artikel 2

Um zur Entwicklung der Fischerei in Guinea beizutragen, hat die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland der Regierung der Republik Guinea angeboten:

(1) zwei Freiplaetze zur Ausbildung guineischer Biologen fuer Seefischerei fuer ein Jahr;

(2) Einrichtung von drei Muster-Raeucherplaetzen im Gebiet von Conakry-Boffa zur Verarbeitung von Fischen. Zwecks Einrichtung der Anlagen und Einweisung des guineischen Personals wird ein deutscher Sachverstaendiger fuer drei Monate entsandt. Fuer den Betrieb der erwahnten Anlagen wird ausserdem eine Spaenmaschine und ein Kleinbus mit Arbeitsgeraeten geliefert;

(3) Fanggeraete: Netze, Leinen, Ausruestung fuer die Genossenschaftsboote.

Artikel 3

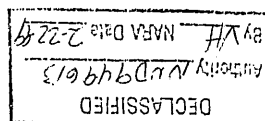
Zur Foerderung der landwirtschaftlichen Versuchsstation in Sérédou wird die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland fuer die Dauer von zwei Jahren nach Guinea entsenden;

- einen Sachverstaendigen fuer Pflanzenernaehrung nebst der erforderlichen technischen Ausruestung. Er wird Untersuchungen ueber die Verwendung von Kunstduenger sowie Bodenuntersuchungen vornehmen;

- einen Sachverstaendigen fuer Pflanzenschutz.

Die beiden Regierungen beabsichtigen ferner, die praktischen Voraussetzungen fuer die Wiederaufnahme der Chininherstellung in der Fabrik von Sérédou durch Entsendung eines deutschen Sachverstaendigen an Ort und Stelle pruefen zu lassen.

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Artikel 4

Auf dem Gebiet des Gesundheitswesens sind folgende Massnahmen vorgesehen:

(a) Um zur Ausbildung des Nachwuchses an guineischen Krankenschwestern beizutragen, entsendet die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland zwei Krankenschwestern und eine medizinisch-technische Assistentin fuer die Dauer von zwei Jahren nach Guinea.

(b) Die beiden Regierungen nehmen die Entsendung von zwei guineischen Aerzten fuer die Dauer eines Jahres in die Bundesrepublik in Aussicht. Die Bewerber sowie der Zeitpunkt ihrer Abreise und die von der guineischen Regierung gewuenschte Fachrichtung werden auf diplomatischem Wege festgelegt.

Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland uebernimmt die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten.

(c) Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland sendet einen Entomologen in die Republik Guinea, um einen Plan fuer die Bekaempfung der Onchocerciasis auszuarbeiten.

Artikel 5

Als Beitrag zur Berufsausbildung guineischer Fachkraefte stellt die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland der guineischen Regierung 15 Praktikantenplaetze zur Verfuegung mit der Massgabe,

(1) dass der Aufenthalt 16 Monate betraegt, von denen vier dem Studium der deutschen Sprache gewidmet sind,

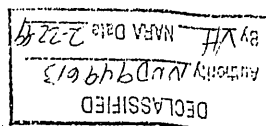
(2) dass es sich im wesentlichen um eine praktische Ausbildung in deutschen Betrieben bei gleichzeitiger Berufsschulung handelt,

(3) dass die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten zu Lasten der Bundesregierung gehen,

(4) dass die Fachrichtung, in der die Praktikanten ausgebildet werden sollen, von der guineischen Regierung ausgewaehlt wird.

(b) Die Regierung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland schlaegt unter Beruecksichtigung der von guineischer Seite zum Ausdruck gebrachten Wuensche die alsbaldige Entsendung eines Sachverstaendigen fuer Fachschulunterricht nach Guinea vor, der gemeinsam mit dem guineischen Ministerium fuer nationale Erziehung die Beduerfnisse des Landes an Lehrkraeften und Unterrichtsmaterial bestimmt.

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Artikel 6

In der Erkenntnis, dass die Fleischversorgung fuer den Gesundheitszustand der Bevoelkerung von ausschlaggebender Bedeutung ist, hat sich die Bundesregierung entschlossen, die guineische Regierung bei der Verbesserung und Erweiterung des im Conakry befindlichen Schlachthofes zu unterstuetzen. Dementsprechend wird sie eine Kuehleinrichtung und die Ausstattung fuer ein Laboratorium liefern, um den Schlachthof zu einem Lehr- und Musterbetrieb zu gestalten.

Die Einrichtung umfasst:

ein Laboratorium zur Ueberwachung und Kontrolle des Fleisches,
einen Raum zur Behandlung der Eingeweide,
einen Raum zur Behandlung der Haeute,
einen Vorkuehlraum,
einen Raum zur Warmwasser- und Dampfbereitung,
einen Kuehlraum zur Fleischkonservierung fuer die Dauer von vier Wochen.

Die Bundesregierung entsendet fuer die Dauer von drei Jahren nach Guinea

einen leitenden Veterinaer,
einen Kuehltechniker,
einen technischen Assistenten.

Die guineische Regierung uebernimmt die Kosten fuer die Errichtung der Gebaeude (Arbeitskraefte und inlaendisches Baumaterial).

Auf Ersuchen der guineischen Regierung kann ein mit der Durchfuehrung dieses Gesamtvorhabens beauftragter deutscher Fachmann im Auftrag Guineas die Plaene fuer die Errichtung einer Kuehlkette im Lande untersuchen.

Artikel 7

Dieses Protokoll tritt am Tag seiner Unterzeichnung in Kraft.

Geschehen zu Conakry am 18. Juni 1960 in zwei Urschriften in deutscher und franzoesischer Sprache, wobei jeder Wortlaut gleichermassen verbindlich ist.

Fuer die Regierung der
Bundesrepublik Deutschland

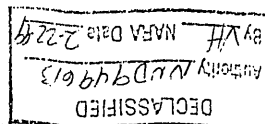
Herbert Schroeder
Botschafter der Bundesrepublik
Deutschland

Erich Boltze
Gesandter a.D.
Vorsitzender der deutschen Delegation

Fuer die Regierung der
Republik Guinea

Moussa Diakitè
Minister und Gouverneur
der Bank der Republik Guinea

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Enclosure No. 3
of Despatch No. 113
AmEmbassy, Bonn

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire
de la République Fédérale
d'Allemagne,
Chef de délégation,

CONAKRY, le 18 JUIN 1960

EXCELLENCE,

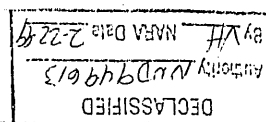
Par votre lettre de ce jour vous m'avez
rappelé un certain nombre de points que nous avons
examinés au cours des pourparlers sur le Protocole
d'Accord de Coopération Economique et Technique entre
le Gouvernement de la République de Guinée et le
Gouvernement de la République Fédérale d'Allemagne.

J'en ai pris bonne note et compte les soumettre
à mon Gouvernement pour examen.

Veuillez agréer, EXCELLENCE, l'assurance de ma
très haute considération.

Le Ministre Plénipotentiaire
de la République Fédérale
d'Allemagne

ERICH BONTZE



Le Ministre, GOUVERNEUR
de la BANQUE DE GUINÉE,
Chef de la Délégation de
la REPUBLIQUE de GUINÉE.

CONAKRY, le 18 JUIN 1960

Monsieur le MINISTRE,

J'ai l'honneur de vous confirmer
qu'au cours des négociations qui ont eu lieu entre les
délégations du Gouvernement de la République Fédérale
d'Allemagne et de la République de Guinée, j'ai eu à
vous exprimer :

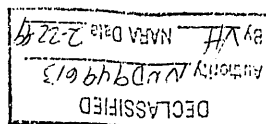
- 1°) - L'intention de mon Gouvernement de se doter d'un
bateau laboratoire pour la recherche en matière de
pêche maritime;
- 2°) - Que des Médecins Guinéens soient autorisés à
parachever leurs études médicales dans les Universi-
tés Allemandes.

Vous priant de bien vouloir me
donner votre point de vue sur ce qui précède,

J'ai l'honneur de vous exprimer,
Monsieur le MINISTRE, l'expression de mes sentiments les
plus distingués.

Le Ministre, Gouverneur de la
Banque de Guinée

MOUSSA DIAKITE



PROTOCOLE SUR LA
COOPERATION ECONOMIQUE ET TECHNIQUE
ENTRE
LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
ET
LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE GUINEE

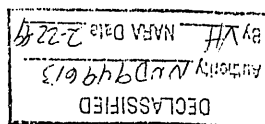
Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
et le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE de GUINEE, désireux de
concrétiser l'accord du 18 Mars 1959 en vue d'approfondir les
relations amicales entre les deux Etats et leurs Peuples, sont
convenus de ce qui suit :

ARTICLE Ier.-

En vue d'aider le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE de
GUINEE dans la lutte contre les épizooties,

- 1°) - Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
livrera au GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN un Clinomobile spécialement
aménagé pour la médecine vétérinaire et prêtera à la Guinée
le concours d'un expert vétérinaire pour une durée de deux
ans. Cet expert aura pour mission d'apprendre aux techniciens
Guinéens l'utilisation de ce matériel. Pour permettre à ce
vétérinaire de se déplacer facilement à l'intérieur du pays,
le GOUVERNEMENT ALLEMAND mettra à sa disposition une voiture
automobile pour tout terrain.
- 2°) - Les deux GOUVERNEMENTS se sont mis d'accord pour l'étude
d'un projet de construction en GUINEE d'un laboratoire pour
la production de vaccins. A cet effet
 - a) - DEUX vétérinaires Guinéens se rendront en République
Fédérale d'Allemagne pour étudier les problèmes de production
de vaccins.

.../...



b) - UN expert Allemand viendra en GUINEE pour étudier les problèmes d'implantation d'un tel laboratoire.

3°) - Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE met à la disposition du GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN deux bourses de stage d'une durée d'un an et une bourse de stage d'une durée de deux ans pour la spécialisation de vétérinaires Guinéens en REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE.

Le GOUVERNEMENT FEDERAL prendra à sa charge leurs frais de voyage et de séjour.

ARTICLE 2.-

En vue de contribuer au développement de la pêche en Guinée, le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE a offert au GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE de GUINEE :

1°) - Deux bourses pour la formation de deux Biologistes Guinéens en matière de pêche maritime, pour une durée d'un an.

2°) - L'installation de trois Saurisseries pilotes dans la Région de CONAKRY - BOFFA pour le traitement des poissons. En vue de l'aménagement des Saurisseries et de l'instruction du personnel Guinéen, un expert Allemand sera délégué pour une durée de trois mois. Pour le fonctionnement des installations précitées, il sera fourni en outre une machine pour la fabrication de sciure ainsi qu'une camionnette avec outil.

3°) - Du matériel de pêche : filets, lignes, équipement pour des bateaux appartenant aux coopératives.

ARTICLE 3.-

En vue d'encourager la Station de Recherches Agronomiques de SEREDOU,

.../...

Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
enverra en GUINEE pour un séjour de deux ans :
- UN expert pour l'alimentation des plantes, muni de l'équi-
pement technique nécessaire. Il effectuera des recherches
sur l'utilisation des engrais et l'aptitude des sols ;
- Un expert pour la protection des végétaux.

En outre les deux GOUVERNEMENTS envisagent l'étude sur
place, par l'envoi d'un expert Allemand, des conditions tech-
niques de la remise en route de la fabrication de quinine à
l'Usine de SEREDOU.

ARTICLE 4.-

Dans le secteur de la Santé Publique les mesures sui-
vantes sont envisagées :

a) - En vue de contribuer à la formation de Jeunes Infirmières
Guinéennes, le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE
D'ALLEMAGNE enverra en GUINEE pour un séjour de deux ans :
- deux Infirmières et une Assistante de laboratoire.

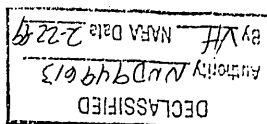
b) - Les deux GOUVERNEMENTS ont envisagé avec faveur l'envoi
de deux Médecins Guinéens en REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
pour une durée de séjour d'un an. Les candidats ainsi que
la date de leur départ et les spécialités dans lesquelles le
GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN désire les voir formés seront déterminés
par la voie diplomatique.

Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE
prendra à sa charge leurs frais de voyage et de séjour.

c) - Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE enverra un
Entomologiste chargé d'élaborer un plan de lutte contre
l'enchocercose.

ARTICLE 5.-

En vue de participer à la formation professionnelle
des cadres techniques Guinéens, le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPU-
BLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE met 15 bourses de stage à la dis-
position du GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN en précisant que :



- 1°) - Le stage durera 16 mois dont 4 consacrés à l'étude de la langue Allemande.
- 2°) - L'enseignement est essentiellement pratique et donné dans les entreprises allemandes avec cours théoriques.
- 3°) - Les frais de voyage et de séjour sont à sa charge.
- 4°) - Les branches techniques pour la formation de ces stagiaires seront choisies par le GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN.
- b) - Le GOUVERNEMENT de la REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE tenant compte des désirs exprimés par la Partie Guinéenne propose l'envoi immédiat en GUINEE d'un expert en enseignement technique, qui déterminerait avec le Ministère Guinéen de l'Education Nationale l'état des besoins du pays tant en personnel enseignant qu'en matériel d'enseignement.

ARTICLE 6.-

Reconnaissant que l'approvisionnement en viande est d'une importance primordiale pour l'état de santé de la population le GOUVERNEMENT FEDERAL s'est résolu d'appuyer le GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN dans l'amélioration et l'extension de l'abattoir existant à CONAKRY. A cet effet il fournira l'équipement frigorifique et matériel de laboratoire pour faire de ce centre une installation pilote et d'enseignement.

L'installation comprendra :

- UN laboratoire de surveillance et de contrôle de la viande
- UN local pour le traitement des entrailles,
- UN local pour le traitement des peaux,
- UN local de réfrigération,
- UN local de production d'eau chaude et de vapeur,

UN entrepôt frigorifique permettant de conserver la viande pendant quatre semaines.

Le GOUVERNEMENT FEDERAL enverra en GUINEE pour une durée de trois ans :

UN directeur vétérinaire,

UN frigoriste

UN assistant technique.

Le GOUVERNEMENT GUINEE prendra à sa charge la construction des locaux (main-d'œuvre et matériaux locaux).

A la demande du GOUVERNEMENT GUINEEN, le technicien Allemand chargé de la réalisation de cet ensemble pourra étudier pour le compte de la GUINEE les projets d'installation d'une chaîne de froid à travers le pays.

ARTICLE 7.-

Le présent Accord entrera en vigueur le jour de sa signature.

Fait à CONAKRY, le 18 Juin 1960 en double exemplaire en langues allemande et française, les deux textes faisant également foi.

Pour le Gouvernement de la
REPUBLIQUE FEDERALE D'ALLEMAGNE

Pour le Gouvernement
de la REPUBLIQUE de GUINEE

HERBERT SCHROEDER

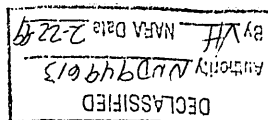
Ambassadeur de la République
Fédérale d'Allemagne

DIAXITE MOUSSA

Ministre, Gouverneur
de la Banque de la République
de Guinée.

ERICH BOLTZE

Ancien Ministre Plénipotentiaire
et Chef de la Délégation Allemande



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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES
(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 1627
T-25/R-14
German

(Encl. No. 1, Desp. No. 113, AMEMBASSY, BOMB)

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, desiring to strengthen the friendly relations between the two States and their peoples, and considering their common interest in the economic and technical development of their countries, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

(1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea will endeavor jointly to cooperate and support each other as far as possible in economic and technical questions. Cooperation shall take place on a basis of equal partnership.

(2) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea will make special agreements in order to carry out certain projects of economic and technical cooperation.

Article 2

In order to realize the aims of this Agreement, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will, subject to supplementary agreements:

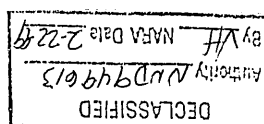
1. Assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in procuring teaching and visual aids for technical institutes, in erecting model industrial plants, in promoting the training of Guinean nationals, and in obtaining German technical and teaching staffs;

2. Provide

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-2-

2. Provide representatives of the Government of the Republic of Guinea with the opportunity to discuss questions of economic and technical development with German experts;
3. Dispatch German experts to prepare reports concerning the opening up of economic resources;
4. Bring its influence to bear so that German nationals and companies make their economic and technical experience and knowledge available to interested Guinean nationals and companies;
5. Arrange for scholarship and training possibilities for Guinean students and trainees at German educational establishments and in German industry.

Article 3

The Government of the Republic of Guinea will

1. Exempt equipment supplied by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under an agreement concerning economic and technical cooperation, and the furniture, motor vehicles, and personal effects imported by German nationals and their families, from import or export duties and other fiscal charges;
2. Exempt the German experts and technical and teaching staffs and their families from taxes and other fiscal charges, for the duration of their employment under an agreement concerning economic or technical cooperation.

Article 4

The Contracting Governments will, subject to a supplementary agreement, inform each other about training and working possibilities of interest in carrying out economic and technical cooperation.

Article 5

In order to facilitate realization of the economic and technical cooperation, a Mixed Commission shall be formed, to which each Government will appoint the same number of members.

Article 6

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Authority NND 949613
By <i>HH</i> NAFA Date 2-22-99

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Article 6

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in order to carry out the first project under the provisions of this Agreement, will dispatch experts to the Republic of Guinea instructed to investigate:

1. The possibilities of improving the breeding, management and utilization of livestock from the economic, technical and sanitary points of view;
2. The possibilities of intensifying the fishing industry, especially in relation to tuna fish, and the utilization of the catch by drying, freezing, and other methods of preservation.

Article 7

This Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not made a contrary declaration to the Government of the Republic of Guinea within three months from the date of signature of this agreement.

Article 8

This Agreement shall come into force on the day of its signature.

Done at Bonn this 18th day of March, 1959, in duplicate, in the German and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the
Federal Republic of Germany:

signed: Knappstein

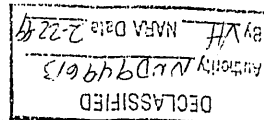
(Karl Heinrich Knappstein)
Deputy State Secretary

For the Government of the
Republic of Guinea:

signed: I. Barry

(Ibrahim Barry)
State Secretary in the
Office of the President

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(Encl. No. 2, Desp. No. 113, EMBASSY, BONN)

PROTOCOL

RELATING TO ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, desirous of implementing the Agreement of March 18, 1960, in order to strengthen the amicable relations between the two States and their peoples, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

In order to assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in the control of animal diseases and epizootics,

(1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will supply to the Guinean Government an automotive clinic especially equipped for veterinary medicine and assist Guinea by dispatching a veterinary expert for a two-year period. It shall be the responsibility of this expert to train Guinean specialists in the use of this equipment. In order to ensure the required mobility of this veterinary in the interior of the country, the German Government will furnish him with a passenger car adapted for cross-country travel.

(2) The two Governments have agreed to examine a project for establishing a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines. To that end

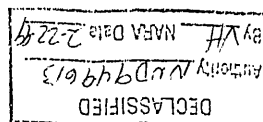
(a) Two Guinean veterinaries shall come to the Federal Republic of Germany to study the problems connected with the manufacture of vaccines;

(b) One German expert shall come to Guinea to study the problems connected with the establishment of such a laboratory.

(3) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make available to the Guinean Government two one-year scholarships and one two-year scholarship for the specialization of Guinean veterinaries in the Federal Republic.

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The



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-2-

The Federal Republic will defray the travel and living expenses.

Article 2

In order to contribute to the development of the fishing industry in Guinea, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has offered to the Government of the Republic of Guinea:

- (1) Two one-year scholarships for training Guinean marine fishery biologists;
- (2) Construction of three model smoking facilities for the processing of fish in the Conakry-Boffa area. A German expert shall be assigned for a period of three months to establish the facilities and train the Guinean personnel. A wood-chipping machine and a small panel truck with tools will also be supplied for the operation of the aforesaid facilities.
- (3) Fishing implements: nets, lines, equipment for the boats of the cooperatives.

Article 3

In order to assist the agricultural experiment station at Sérédou, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will dispatch to Guinea for a two-year period:

One plant nutrition expert, together with the necessary technical equipment. He will conduct research in the application of fertilizer and undertake soil tests;

One plant protection expert.

The two Governments intend, moreover, by the dispatch of a German expert, to make an on-the-spot study of the technical conditions for the resumption of quinine manufacture at the Sérédou factory.

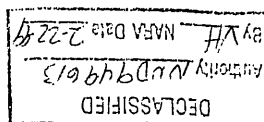
Article 4

In the field of public health, the following measures are contemplated:

- (a) In order to contribute to the training of new Guinean nurses, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will dispatch to Guinea for a two-year period two trained nurses and one female medical technician.

- (b) The

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(b) The two Governments contemplate the dispatch of two Guinean physicians to the Federal Republic for a period of one year. The candidates, together with the date of their departure and the field of specialization desired by the Guinean Government, shall be determined through diplomatic channels.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will defray the travel and living expenses.

(c) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will dispatch an entomologist to the Republic of Guinea to develop a plan for the control of onchocerciasis.

Article 5

As a contribution to the vocational training of technical personnel in Guinea, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make 15 trainee posts available to the Guinean Government, with the understanding

(1) That residence shall be for sixteen months, four months of which shall be devoted to the study of the German language;

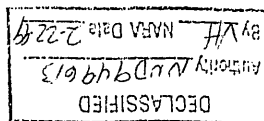
(2) That the essential purpose shall be practical training in German industries, with concurrent vocational education;

(3) That the travel and living expenses shall be defrayed by the Federal Government;

(4) That the special field in which the trainees are to be trained shall be selected by the Guinean Government.

(b) [sic] The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in consideration of the desires expressed by the Guinean side, proposes the immediate dispatch to Guinea of a vocational training expert, who would jointly with the Guinean Ministry of Public Education ascertain the needs of the country with respect to teaching personnel and training materials.

Article 6



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Article 6

Recognizing the prime importance which the meat supply system has for the health of the population, the Federal Government has decided to assist the Guinean Government in the improvement and expansion of the abattoir in Conakry. To that end it will furnish a refrigeration system and the equipment for a laboratory, with a view to turning the abattoir into a place of instruction and a model establishment.

The facilities shall comprise:

- A laboratory for inspection and examination of meat;
- A room for the processing of viscera;
- A room for the processing of skins;
- A cooling room;
- A room for water heating and steam generation;
- A storage refrigerator for keeping meat for a period of four weeks.

The Federal Government will dispatch to Guinea for a three-year period:

- One chief veterinary;
- One refrigeration technician;
- One general technician.

The Guinean Government will assume the cost of construction of the buildings (labor and domestic building materials).

Upon request of the Guinean Government, the German expert charged with the execution of this entire project may on behalf of Guinea study the plans for establishing a cold chain in the country.

Article 7

This Protocol shall come into force on the day of signature.

Done at Conakry this 18th day of June, 1960, in duplicate, in the German and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the
Federal Republic of Germany:

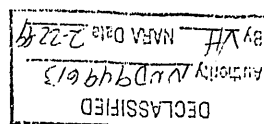
Herbert Schroeder
Ambassador of the Federal
Republic of Germany

Erich Boltze,
Minister (Ret.),
Chairman of the German Delegation

For the Government of
the Republic of Guinea:

Moussa Diakité
Minister and Governor of the
Bank of the Republic of Guinea

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(Encl. No. 2, Desp. No. 113, AMEMBASSY, BORN)

The Chairman of the Delegation
of the Republic of Guinea

Minister and Governor
of the Bank of Guinea

Conakry, June 18, 1960

Mr. Minister:

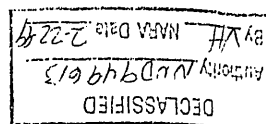
I have the honor to confirm to you that in the course of the negotiations between the Delegations of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Guinea I stated the following:

- (1) that my Government intends to procure a laboratory ship for research in sea fishing;
- (2) that Guinean physicians should be permitted^{to}/complete their studies at German universities.

I should appreciate it if you would inform me of your view on the foregoing, and have the honor, Mr. Minister, to express to you my highest consideration.

Moussa Diakite
Minister and Governor
of the Bank of Guinea

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The Chairman of the
German Delegation

Congary, June 13, 1960

Excellency:

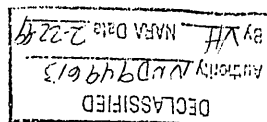
By your letter of today's date you reminded me of some questions that we discussed in the course of the negotiations on the Protocol Concerning Economic and Technical Cooperation Between the Government of the Republic of Guinea and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

I have taken note of these questions and intend to submit them to my Government for study.

Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my high consideration.

Erich Boltze
Minister (Retired)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES
(TRANSLATION)

LS NO. 1627
T-25/R-14
German

(Encl. No. 1, Desp. No. 113, AMEMBASSY, BONN)

AGREEMENT
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
CONCERNING ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, desiring to strengthen the friendly relations between the two States and their peoples, and considering their common interest in the economic and technical development of their countries, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

- (1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea will endeavor jointly to cooperate and support each other as far as possible in economic and technical questions. Cooperation shall take place on a basis of equal partnership.
- (2) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea will make special agreements in order to carry out certain projects of economic and technical cooperation.

Article 2

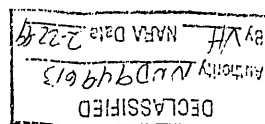
In order to realize the aims of this Agreement, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will, subject to supplementary agreements:

1. Assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in procuring teaching and visual aids for technical institutes, in erecting model industrial plants, in promoting the training of Guinean nationals, and in obtaining German technical and teaching staffs;

2. Provide

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2. Provide representatives of the Government of the Republic of Guinea with the opportunity to discuss questions of economic and technical development with German experts;
3. Dispatch German experts to prepare reports concerning the opening up of economic resources;
4. Bring its influence to bear so that German nationals and companies make their economic and technical experience and knowledge available to interested Guinean nationals and companies;
5. Arrange for scholarship and training possibilities for Guinean students and trainees at German educational establishments and in German industry.

Article 3

The Government of the Republic of Guinea will

1. Exempt equipment supplied by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany under an agreement concerning economic and technical cooperation, and the furniture, motor vehicles, and personal effects imported by German nationals and their families, from import or export duties and other fiscal charges;
2. Exempt the German experts and technical and teaching staffs and their families from taxes and other fiscal charges, for the duration of their employment under an agreement concerning economic or technical cooperation.

Article 4

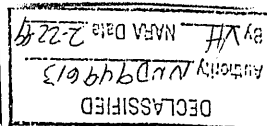
The Contracting Governments will, subject to a supplementary agreement, inform each other about training and working possibilities of interest in carrying out economic and technical cooperation.

Article 5

In order to facilitate realization of the economic and technical cooperation, a Mixed Commission shall be formed, to which each Government will appoint the same number of members.

Article 6

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-3-

Article 6

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, in order to carry out the first project under the provisions of this Agreement, will dispatch experts to the Republic of Guinea instructed to investigate:

1. The possibilities of improving the breeding, management and utilization of livestock from the economic, technical and sanitary points of view;
2. The possibilities of intensifying the fishing industry, especially in relation to tuna fish, and the utilization of the catch by drying, freezing, and other methods of preservation.

Article 7

This Agreement shall also apply to Land Berlin, provided that the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has not made a contrary declaration to the Government of the Republic of Guinea within three months from the date of signature of this agreement.

Article 8

This Agreement shall come into force on the day of its signature.

Done at Bonn this 18th day of March, 1959, in duplicate, in the German and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of the
Federal Republic of Germany:

signed: Knappstein

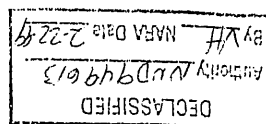
(Karl Heinrich Knappstein)
Deputy State Secretary

For the Government of the
Republic of Guinea:

signed: I. Barry

(Dorashina Barry)
State Secretary in the
Office of the President

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(Encl. No. 2, Desp. No. 113, AMEMBASSY, BONN)

PROTOCOL

RELATING TO ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of the Republic of Guinea, desirous of implementing the Agreement of March 13, 1960, in order to strengthen the amicable relations between the two States and their peoples, have agreed as follows:

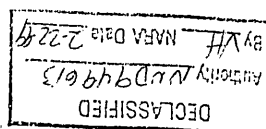
Article 1

In order to assist the Government of the Republic of Guinea in the control of animal diseases and epizootics,

- (1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will supply to the Guinean Government an automotive clinic especially equipped for veterinary medicine and assist Guinea by dispatching a veterinary expert for a two-year period. It shall be the responsibility of this expert to train Guinean specialists in the use of this equipment. In order to ensure the required mobility of this veterinary in the interior of the country, the German Government will furnish him with a passenger car adapted for cross-country travel.
- (2) The two Governments have agreed to examine a project for ^{in Guinea} establishing a laboratory for the manufacture of vaccines. To that end
 - (a) Two Guinean veterinaries shall come to the Federal Republic of Germany to study the problems connected with the manufacture of vaccines;
 - (b) One German expert shall come to Guinea to study the problems connected with the establishment of such a laboratory.
- (3) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany will make available to the Guinean Government two one-year scholarships and one two-year scholarship for the specialization of Guinean veterinaries in the Federal Republic.

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-2-

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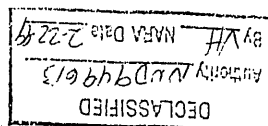
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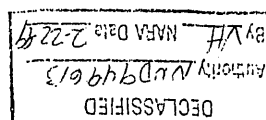
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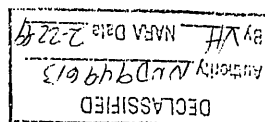
Herbert Schroeder
Ambassador of the Federal
Republic of Germany

Erich Boltze,
Minister (Ret.),
Chairman of the German Delegation

For the Government of
the Republic of Guinea:

Moussa Diallité
Minister and Governor of the
Bank of the Republic of Guinea

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(Encl. No. 2, Desp. No. 113, AMEMBASSY, BONN)

The Chairman of the Delegation
of the Republic of Guinea

Minister and Governor
of the Bank of Guinea

Conakry, June 18, 1960

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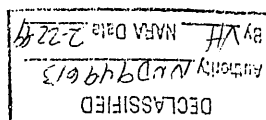
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Minister and Governor
of the Bank of Guinea

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The Chairman of the
German Delegation

Conakry, June 13, 1960

Excellency:

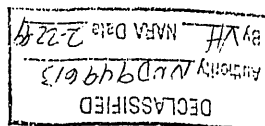
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Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my high consideration.

Erich Boltz
Minister (Retired)

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Origin

ACTION:

Amembassy BONN NIACT

Info:

INFO:

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CONAKRY

PRIORITY

PRIORITY

Embtel 1589

Without specifically referring to source information Monrovia's 558

Embassy Bonn may draw on this and CA 740 in expressing desirability

sympathetic West German attitude toward any requests received from Toure

for assistance in wake Soviet Bloc difficulties. Should no RPT no request

advises for Monrovia. You may make same approach through German Ambassador.

be forthcoming, President Luebke may find occasion to raise on own initiative question of how West can be of help in present situation.

For Monrovia: You may make same approach through German Ambassador.

Rusk
(DD)

RUSK

Microfilmed by RMJ

Drafted by:

AFW:WDT:omey:jem

1/8/62

Telegraphic transmission and

classification approved by:

AFW - Donald Dumont

Clearances:

GER - Mr. Williams (draft)

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